PLATFORMS OF CHURCHES.

PERHAPS THE ARLEST MILITAR. STUDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

A Great Organizer, with Ample Experience
- His Reputation as a Publicist- His Success and His Fallare- Wherein He Was Lacking-His Strength and Wenkness The recent publication in the editions of THE SUNDAY SUN of a series of articles relating to

the Western campaigns of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Rosecrans, with the incidental purpose of showing their relations to each other, and then again the relations of each to the Government, has of necessity dealt largely with the name of Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, was General-in-Chief of the army from July, 1862, until March, 1864. When Lieut .-Gen. Grant was assigned to the supreme command, Halleck gracefully assumed the nominal position of Chief of Staff in Washington. In this secondary capacity ne still remained in close relations with Lincoln, Stanton, and Grant as their trusted military adviser, and exercised great influence in determining the Government's war policy until after Lee's surrender, when he was sent to Richmond to com-mand the Department of Virginia.

Hence, from beginning to end of the war, Halleck was a conspicuous figure. For two years he was practically sole arbiter in the disposition of all purely military questions, and seems to have retained to the end the entire confidence of both Lincoln and Stanton. That is why his name appears so prominently in all discussions relating to the operations of the Generals in the field. He was their superior. and by him, or at his suggestion, or through him, all their operations were directed. Any discussion of the characters and services of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, or the still greater civilians, Lincoln and Stanton. would be incomplete without including a study



of Halleck's influence upon the events out of which grew their reputation as great military eaders and statesmen. In some respects Hallook was the superior of the first four and the main reliance of the last two in the herculean task of organizing and maintaining the armies

GENERAL HALLECK

of the Union and directing its military policy. In the science and laws of war, in the technique of the art, in administrative talents, Halleck was doubtless the superior of any man in either army. Gen. Sherman says that "he was the best informed scholar of the militar; art in America, McClellan not excepted," and this was after the two, from being the warmest friends, had become estranged. Prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, Halleck

had achieved reputation as an administrative

organizer in California, where he had been detailed as engineer for operations on the Pacific coast at the beginning of the Mexican war. Here he had displayed extraordinary talent in the military government, of which he was the real head, after the American occupation, and other, of a civil government after the Mexicans as to !' been conquered. He was the central fig-ire of the California Convention to frame a State Constitution. In all these affairs he displayed a great and varied ability. From the date of his graduation from West Point, July 1, 1839, third in his class, Halteck had been a writer on military topics and internations

law, and stood high among men of etters and in the law, in the practice of which he had engaged in San Francisco after his resignation from the regular army, which occurred Aug. 1, 1854. His treatise on "International Law, or Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War," holds to this day the highest rank among publicists both civil and military. Thus at the outbreak of the rebellion, when marked man; a brilliant graduate of the Military_Academy, with a rich experience in milltary, civil, and business affairs, he was by

army men generally considered one of the est military man in the country, although he had then been out of the service for more than seyen years. Gen. Winfield Scott, knowing his worth and attainments, immediately and strongly urged upon President Lincoln Hallack's appointment to the highest grade in the regular army. It is not surprising under these circumstances that he should be made a Major General at once, and be assigned to the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, superseding. Fremont. This was the greatest territorial command in the country.

Great things were expected of Halleck, no did he fall in the performance of his part. A military writer has said that on his arrival at Rt. Louis Halleck found 'a chaos of insubordination, inefficiency, and peculation," requiring the prompt, energetic, and ceaseless exerois; 3. his from will, thorough knowledge of both military,and civil law, and administrative powers. They were all brought into play with salutary effect. During the fall and winter of 1861-62, by his honesty and firmness purpose Halleck completely revolutionized affairs in Missouri, crushed out abuses, and suppressed lurking treason throughout the State, and put things on a permanent Union His relentless hostility to fraud of all kinds, and stringent application of military discipline and law to the affairs of the department, made him many enemies, but his complete success is undisputed. Even his ensmies admitted this much, and respected Hatleck accordingly. He won the highest encomlums of the Government, and vindicated the confidence placed in him by Scott.

Not only had his administration been a success, but he was the great organizer of successful war in the West. Until he came, affairs in Missouri and western Kentucky, and even in southern Illinois and Indiana, had a decided, look of snarchy. But his experience in the early days of California had thoroughly the total commander of the carried and the soon had things toned down. For the field he mobilized powerful forces; while Buell was temporizing and hesitating in the early claim for the field he mobilized powerful forces; while Buell was temporizing and hesitating in the early claim force at military department. Hailer, and the soon had things toned down for the field he mobilized powerful forces; while Buell was temporizing and hesitating in the early claim force at military department, Hailer, and the soon had making energetion preparation himself to strike. When he did move, success was immediate in every quarter. By his admirable stragetic combinations, within six months his subordinate Generals, the men of action in the field frant, Pope, and Curtis, had been enabled to achieve great victories over the Confederates at Donelson, Pea Ridge, Island No. 10, and elsewhere; to capture and drive their armies out of Missouri and Kenucky, and opea the Mississippi down to Vicksburg. His operations were indeed masterly. The sPresident immediately promoted him to the supreme command in the West, covering all the territory between the Allegbanies and the Rocky Mountains.

After the battle of Shilon, Halleck left St. Louis for the front, and assumed personal command of the combined armies of Grant and Buell, and also ordered forward Pone's army from Missouri, which had been ridded of the enemy. The three combined made up the largest army ever gathered in the Mis issippit Valley, and combined armies of Grant and Buell, and also ordered forward Pone's army from Missouri, which had been ridded of the enemy. The three combined made up the largest army ever gathered in the Mis issippit Valley, and with this overwhelming force, in May, 1802, the commanding feneral began a careful, deliberate advance against the Confederate stronghold at Corinth, held by decided look of snarchy. But his experience in the early days of California had thoroughly

Beauregard with about one-third the active with which he was mensced. Halleck's campaign was acientifically made down to the smallest detail, as well might be expected. It was successful in driving the enemy out, but that was all. Beauregard with all his army and material or war leisurely decamped from the town without molestation from the great Union army, which had been manœuvring on his front and flanks for several days.

At first the "siege of Corinth" and its even-tual occupation was halled as a great victory, and the people of the North were overjoyed, but as a matter of fact it did not amount to much. The Confederate army, which was the objective, was still at large, having suffered no sericus injury in the two months' campaign, except perhaps, in morale, and not much in that respect, because of the great disparity in numbers, which was well understood by the Con federates. While from this aspect the Corinth campaign was something of a fiasco, it was nevertheless calculated to add greatly to Halleck's prestige, because the Union armies else where were at the moment suffering defeat and being driven back. After the occupation of Corinth, Instead of marching his invincible army on Vicksburg, and at once clearing the Mississippl, he began that fatal policy of division which resulted in prolonging the war more than two years. Part of it, under Grant, was sent against Vicksburg, and the balance. under Buell, toward Chattan loga. Under this system of diffusion the smaller Confederate armies, on the defensive, were enabled to check and hold back from both places double their numbers for many months beyond the date when they should and could easily have been occupied. Halleck's army of 120,000 men was irresistible by any force at the command of the Confederates in all that region at that time.

Halleck's strategic success, which, analyzed in the light of future developments, was more apparent than real, had not advanced the Union cause a day in point of time, nor even terri-torially to any appreciable extent. But it ocourred at a very fortunate, juncture in Halleck's fortunes. McClellan's more pretentious sampaign against Richmond, undertaken is concert with the Western movement, had ended in disaster, and the Union cause in the East was at a low obb. This gave Halleck's arren achievement a consequence in the eyes of the nation and the Government it was not entitled to. In the crucial test of battle one of the two most brilliant Union Generals, upon whom the hopes of the nation centred had gone down in defeat; the other had apparently won. Hal-leck was immediately called to Washington and made General-in-Chief. It was the post-tion for which he was best'fitted: it was in the Oabinet, in counsel, that Halleck's learning had full play, where his ability shone. In short, he

was a theoretical, not a practical soldier.

The Corinth campaign, which was the only one that he personally directed in the field during the war, and the subsequent division of the army, demonstrated that with all his superior learning and reading in the science of war, his undoubted ability in grand strategy, and his extraordinary administrative talent, Halleck was lacking in some of the essential elements of character needful to make a victorious leader in battle. He appears to have lacked the fighting fibre. Therefore, while he was superior in his greater attributes to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, or Thomas, he was far their inferior as a commander in active field operations. When the war closed, Halleck held a low place in public esteem. He was probably the most unpopular General in active service, both in and out of the army. A strong, mexplainable prejudice had developed against

mexplainable prejudice had developed against him which has continued to this day.

I know that I am running counter to some opinions, yet I firmly hold that Halleck is entitled to the gratitude of his country for his great, his invaluable services throughout the war. In some particulars the Union owes to him more than to any other General who espused its cause, more than to Grant even. His wide range of knowledge and experience made him pre-eminently useful to Lincoln and Stanton, where such another brilliant man as made him pre-eminently useful to Linzoln and Stanton, where such another brilliant man as M.C. elian had failed. That he should win and then command the respect of both these great men throughout the war is of itself sufficient to stamp Halleck as a remarkable personage. His carnest patriotism was beyond all question, and that he was faithful to Lincoln and Stanton to the end is equally certain. His West Pointism sometimes made him unjust in his treatment and judgments of civilians, but in the main Halleck held the scales at an even balance.

but in the main Halleck held the scales at an even balance.

But I am not blind to this accomplished officer's faults of character and weaknesses. Although human, some of them were contemptible. As a commander he was arrogant and domineering in his personal manners, which were often very offensive. His official correspondence indicates clearly his babit of mind in this respect. He had no consideration for the feelings of a subordinate. He was the meanest of all characters, the cowardly military bully, who takes advantage of the terrible aws of disciplinewhen occasion offers to bear down upon, to humiliate, and even insuit his inferiors. When not browbeating his subordinates of all ranks he patronized them, an equally urly habit. As a concomitant to these unpiessing characteristics, he readily bowed down to power, however and wherever manifested in all the walks of life. There is some

ly uziy habit. As a concomiliant to these unpleasing characteristics, he readily bowed down to power, however and wherever manifested, in all the walks of life. There is something even sycophantic in his complaisance to those holding the reins, or to itsing fortunes. If his buildozing tactics were boldly resented, he instantly turned tail and apploxized. Somethines I think Halleck was totally unaware of this great fault. But it was an inherent weakness which he could not control.

Another phase of his character won for him universal condemnation. There was a streak of something like treachery about the man, or perhaps rather the appearance of it, from his crafty trimming to advance his personal fortunes. With his equale or superfors in rank he always began by being effusively friendly, and ended by winning their hearty dislike and distrust. There were but few of his army associates whose good will he retained at the close of the war, He quarreled with nearly all of them in some way, or fell out with them. While McClellan was General-in-Chief, the records near with the friendly correspondence between St. Louis and Washington. When Halleck's cordinate, Curtis, and Pope, and Buell's department has been merged in his, Halleck's cordial letters to McClellan are no longer to be found among the records. After he had succeeded to McClellan's place as General-in-Chief a quarrel soon sprang up between them, and McClellan criticised his late friend with un-

found among the records. After he had succeeded to McClellan's place as General-in-Chief a quarrel soon sprang up between them, and McClellan criticised his late friend with unsparing bitterness.

At first Hallsck manifested a great warmt of feeling toward Buell. McClellan's close friend, who had received the Kentucky command about the time Halleck went to St. Loais. For a time he fawned upon McClellan through Buell, and vice versa. He was probably not scheming directly to undermine either. That was not Halleck's nathread to his in his ambition, and he simply designed to use them in forwarding it. Buell finally came under his direct command, and thenceforward will such manifestations coased, although he gave Buell command of a larke segment of his a my sent from Corinth against Chattanogas, proof that at that time he thought highly of Buell's military capacity. Later, as General-in-Chief, he entirely lost faith in Buell, and after Perryville, recommended his supersedure by Rosecrans. The official and personal relations between Rosecrans and Halleck were for a time of the friendilest character: yet after a while they graw cold toward each other; their correspondence changed its confidential, camaraderic style to the icy official. In the long interregnum after Murfreesboro, when Rosecrans could not be prevailed upon to march forward again. Halleck became very inpatient with his suberficiate, and indulged in some caustic r.marks about the Army of the Cumberland's commander.



Convalescence

when the patient hovers between relapse and recovery ; to the constitutionally feeble; to sufferers from incurable disease; to the old; to the mentally or physically overworked; to those who are weak through torpid digestion and anæmia; to all who are run down or debilitated from any cause.

ino-Kolafra

is a source of genuine vitality. It is a true tonic; it invigorates without any bad after-effects, and stimulates the heart without reaction. Physicians recommend it and use it in their practice with splendid results. Made from the African nut, for ages a source of strength and health to the natives. A blessing without an "if," an "and" or a "but."

Sold by druggists generally. THE BRUNSWICK PHARMACAL CO., 92 William Street, New York.

of the district of Cairo when Halleck assumed the St. Louis command. He never encouraged Grant with his confidence; never manifested any special good will toward him. Grant's close attention to his duties, the intelligence and subordination he displayed in their discharge, and the vigor of all his movements, must have been very pleasing to Halleck. But there, is not a line in the official records to indicate his ap, royal of his subordinate's good work. The tone of his correspondence with Grant is short and surly. He is continually finding fault with his district commander. Yet Grant must have made a strong innovesion on Halleck. for he was sent in command of the first great expedition up the Tennessee against Henry and Donelson.

His a becausent treatment of Grant, a well-known story, is characteristic of Halleck's double dealing propensities. After the fall of Donelson he reported to Washington that he had heard Grant had fallen into his old drinking habits; that he had neglected his duties after the victory, and without orders or permission had left his commend and visited Nashville. Then the military authorities anthorized him to arrest Grant should he deen it necessary. Thereupon Halleck wrote to Grant a harsh letter demanding to know why all these things had happened, and telling him the Government was very much displeased with his course. Now Grant all this time had

these things had happened, and teiling him the Government was very much displeased with his course. Now Grant all this time had been conscientiously engaged in the performance of his duties, and thinking some enemy stood catween himself and Halleck he asked to be relieved from further duty in that department. This was not Halleck's object; he knew Grant to be a useful man, and wanted his services. When Grant a second time requested to be relieved, he was assured that everything had been satisfactorily cleared up, and that from now on he was exceeded to go forward and win new victories. Grant thereupon quieted down; nay, more, he was grateful to Halleck for having "squared" him with the Government.

upon quieted down; nay, more, he was grateful to Halleck for having "squared" him with
the Government.

What Halleck's purpose was in this queer
manœuvre is a mystery. Grant was a rising
man, and perhaps the commanding General
deemed it wise quietly to impede his dangerous growth. Grant never knew until after
the war, when he gained access to the official
records of the period, that the Government's
"disastisfaction" with him originated from
the deliberate compiaints of Halleck himself.
This, of course, is the werst construction to
put upon the matter. It is true that Halleck
got no reports from Grant for several days
just after Donelson, and perhaps he havily
felt himself justified in complaining to Washington. The fact, however, that Grant had
just won the greatest victory of the war up to
that date leaves Halleck's procedure under the
ban of susticion at least. Grant was disastisfied with his treatment by Halleck during the
advance on Coriuth, in which he was totally
ignored, but their relations otherwise appear fied with his treatment by Halleck during the advance on Coriuth, in which he was totally ignored, but their relations otherwise appear to have been amicable until the close of the war. When Halleck came East to become General-in-Chief he left Grant in the command in Tennessee. He was too able a man not to commend himself to Grant after the latter superseded him in the general command. It is discernible in the records that Grant had great respect for Halleck's military judgment. Halleck was bern at Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815; he dice at Louiswille, V. Jan. 9, 1879. I wait if Penery wills. unty, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815; he died at Lou-lle, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872. LESLIE J. PERRY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1896.

ITALY'S NEW SHIPPING BOUNTIES.

Large Sums Paid for Construction and Mile-age to Increase the Commercial Marine, The law for the encouragement of Italian maritime commerce, which was promulgated on July 23, has just been published in the official Italian newspapers. No doubt many will doubt that the new law will be efficacious in promoting the industry of ship and engine building to the extent that the advocates of the new law have declared. Others will declare that the bounty schedule is intended as a blow to the German steamship lines trading between Italian and South American ports. However, the new law must attract the attention and study of those interested in American maritime commerce, and its principal provisions will be of interest to

them. They are as follows:

For every iron or steel steamship built in Italy, of native material, a bounty of about \$15 per ton, gross register, will be paid; for the engines, per indicated horse-power, \$2.30; for boilers, per ton weight avoirdupois, \$18.20; for auxiliary machinery, per ton weight avoirdupois, \$20. If the material of construction be of foreign production it must pay the full customs duties. There are also provisions in the law for the reclassification of the material where different portions of it are of foreign manufacture. Should

portions of it are of foreign manufacture. Should the vessel be built of wood instead of iron or steel, the bounty to be paid is only \$3.25 per ton of gross register, instead of \$15.

Then there are premiums or bountles provided for navigation; these are divided into three classes, as follows: Voyage beyond the Suez Canal or the Straits of Gibraltar. 16 cents per ton of gross register for every 1,000 miles during the first three years of the vessel's age, decreasing by two cents per ton for each succeeding three years. For voyages to the Black Sea, Azof, and Mediterranean posts, and consting voyages, two-thirds of these rates are to be paid. Steamships of sixteen knots speed and over, maile on a twelve hours' trial, however, get 50 per cent, additional to the above rates. Steamships to be entitled to the bounties must be of not less than 500 tons gross register, and of the highest class in the Italian registry and of Italian build; or, if built out of the country, they must have been registered under the italian flag prior to 1837, and they must not be over fitteen years.

fitteen years old. The law is to remain in force ten years. It will make the matter clearer if we take, for example, a steamship of 4,000 tons register, steaming an average of ten knots per hour. The builder or owner would receive \$60,000 on the gross registered tonnage; for 2,000 initial horse-power of engines, \$4,400 more; one hundred tons weight of boilers at \$18,20 would give \$1,820; and fifty tons of auxiliary machinery at \$20, \$1,000. This makes a total of \$67,420, In addition, she receives the mileage bounty, Calculating that sie steams 160 days out of the 393, in other words, steams 38,400 knots per annum, the rate for the first three years will be sixteen centa per gross ton for every thousand knots, and for the second three years fourteen cents per ton. The shipowner will thus receive in the first six years \$123,181 for mileage, or a grand total of \$190,600 for his vessel.

Eight Years is a Cathoat.

STONINGTON, Oct. 29,-The large catboat Ligzie, Capt. Ethelbert Sands, has arrived here with her Captain, his wife, and their three children. The boat, which is thirty feet long and dren. The boat, which is thirty feet long and finely fitted up, has been the home of the Sanda family ever aince the fall of 1888, when they left New York to cruise along the Atlantic coast. All the children were born on the Lizzle. The boat's roomy cablu affords abundant shelier from storm and cold, and a large cockpit and broad deck give the children play room. During the years the Sanda family have passed in derifting and sailing they have visited actors of cities, towas, and inlets along the coast, remaining at some of the places for months. Capit. Sanda carries a ducking boat and a strong battery of duck guns with him.

LUCK OF ONE LECTURER. BRIEF EXPERIENCE ON THE

At His First Stand He Came in Rivalry with Col. Ingerest - The Second Prescher Thought the Lecture Was Free-A Bent with the Third-Sadden End of the Tour. This is the time of the year when men who are out of employment are casting about for something to do. There is no information in this article which would get a man who is out of work a meal or a place to sleep. It is simply the experience of a man who thought he had the gift of spellbinding. This is how it was:
"I had been abroad," he said, ' and being of an observing turn I made notes of all that I saw,

especially of those things which I thought would interest people in this country. I had some notion then that I would write a book. The idea that took hold upon me with unusual fervor was the religion of a certain people in one of the far eastern countries. I came back to my own country saturated with the subject, and called upon several publishers in New York, with a view of getting up rivalry for my book. I was astonished at the number of men who were ahead of me, and I'very soon concluded there was no room.

"I don't recall who was the first tempter, but I was persuaded at last that the lecture plat-form was calling for me. My subject being upon a certain form of religion, the churches would, of course, give me their support. There was some method in the peculiar type of insanity which had hold of me and was reaching out for church aid. I would not have any hall rent to pay. The churches would open their doors to me. At one time I thought I would dispense with any press or advance agent. But I soon found that I must have an assistant. He was not exactly a pressagent, for the ministers filled the duties of that functionary. So the young man whom I finally persuaded to go out as a helper called himself an accessory, and we agreed to that title between ourselves.

'He went up the State to a town about a day's run from New York, and made himself agreenble to a worthy preacher, who interested him-self in my behalf. The minister preached a sermon about my mission, and at the conclusion my accessory made a few remarks to help out in paving the way. It was agreed that I should occupy the pulpit on a stated evening, and I was there on time. My accessory assured me that he had worked up quite a furore in the congregation. But he said he was sorry to have to inform me that he had learned that morning that I would have to talk against Ingersoli, who had the theatre rented for a one-night stand. The good minister of the congregation, however, said it would make no difference, as the people who would come to hear me would not go to hear Ingersoil, and vice versa. I think he said vice versa. The admission had been put down

LOW LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.

Strange Amusements at English Country

From the London World.

the men when they returned to the house

dull, and slumberous. The new regime, how-

to cost. It was 25 cents all over the house, "I dismissed my accessory to look after the opening of the church while I locked myself up in my room and rehearsed my lecture. May I be permitted to say that the lecture had been submitted to a competent critic in New York, who said if I could talk as well as I had written he thought my fortune was only a question of time. As he seemed to know a good deal about what constituted an effective talker, I got him to give me some points. The minister of the congregation called at my hotel for me and accompanied me to his church. When we reached the door I found my accessory stamping his fee and rubbing his hands after the manner of a man who is cold. He said the crowd was alow coming in. But the minister cheered me with the remark that it was early. It may have been early up there. But the hour would have been a late one even in fashionable New York. We went in and I was soon seated behind the pulpit. I confess I felt myself very much out of place. The minister talked to me for thirty minutes, I think, and then he looked out over the assemblage, and, I suppose, he knew that all were present who would come, and he said he would introduce me. As I looked at my audience I saw it was scattered. I am satisfied that one price of admission is a bad thing where the audience is numerically small. People come and sit where they please. You can't group them. I know there were not seventy-five people in the church. I delivered my lecture, and after it was over I was introduced to several of the laity, some of whom thought it proper to say that if ingersoll han't been in town the church would have been crowded. This did not coincide with the ante-lecture remarks of the minister.

"I parted from the good man and his elders and rubbing his hands after the manner of a

minister.

"I parted from the good man and his elders and went to the hotel where the accessory was waiting for me. He had counted up the house, as he expressed it, and showed me two stacks on the table. One represented cash taken in. The other represented 'comps' written by the minister. We had \$8.75 in cash. I leave you to

guess how many comps were out. Althory manimer about me that night which railly manished may accessory. I upbraided him for not
having it understood that the breacher was not
to deadhead any of his congregation. I told the
young man that he alone had that authority,
and mighty little of it at that. And I further
for he booked me what other attractions who
to be in the town. He had nothing to say about
the first point which I had made, but he did
excuse himself on the last by saying that the
preacher told him that none of his congregation would be found dead in ingersolis leement a sixe. The morning papers had good
notices about Interestoll. They diamissed me
weth a few lines that didn't even have a head.
And one of the editors was a deacon in the
church where I lectured. My accessory quit me
church where I lectured in a church of the same denomins the lad arranged, through my good brother
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in advance of my first lecture—
of the Church, in a church of the same denomination. I had a letter to the domine. When for
called the lecture in a church of the same denomination. I had a letter

From the Detroit Prec Press.

The Pacific train was on its third day out when the man in the gray suit became restless. He waiked up and down the car like a caged! lon, grumbled because a baby cried, and made audible remarks about the weather. Finally he stopped in front of a mild-looking man and asked him to join him in a game of cards.

"Excuse me." said the stranger, "my wife has sceeples about —"

"Oh. it's no matter," interrupted the uneasy man, "I'll ask some one else."

He approached a travelling man with whom be had played several games on the trip, and asked if he would join him in a game of enchre.

"I guess not," he answered. "I don't mind myself a little thing like that, but there is a minister on the car, and I'm not certain it would be advisable, anyway.

The man in the gray suit sat down at a window of the car and sulked. Presently he said to his ne ghbor opposite:

"The country is going to the dogs!"

"Goodness alive, man, what makes you think so?" asked the surprised traveller.

"Why, look at the farmhouse we are passing, every man, woman, and child sitting idly at the doors. There's a farmer now," as the train rushed by. "He and his men loafing around, while the corn stands in the fleids and the potatoes are not dug. They are all discouraged—you can tell by the way they loaf around!"

"My friend." asked the sopposite man, "are you in favor of one day of rest?"

"Well, as this is Sunday, it does seem as "Certainly."
"Well, as this is Sunday, it does if "Sunday!" reared the man in the gray suit.
"that accounts for the milk in the coccanut!
Here I've been trying to get up a game of euchre. Well, all I can say is that I've lost a day on this confounded trip," and he wiped the beads of perspiration from his troubled brow.

He Had Lost a Day.

From the Detroit Pres Press.

thing about it. Or if I had it was that I would a "I went it aroush with my act, making the change to the Turk, and the audience remained until had finished. After the lecture the minimal of the change to the Turk, and the audience remained until had finished. After the lecture the minimal of the change to the Turk, and the audience remained until had finished. After the lecture the minimal of the change to the Turk, and the audience remained until had finished. After the lecture the minimal of the change of the the said of the thinks the said of the t

challenges again. If he is beaten his irreness generally rush to his assistance, and the fight ragves for hours. This goes on for a fortnight, when somebody, auxious for peace and quietness; poisons the leader of the front-street faction, whereupon his party grow disheartened, give up fighting for a time, and eat the body of their late chief. Some of these dogs are very affectionate. One, whose puppy I had rescued, always walked up to the end of the street with his, puppy and all, took her biscuit with ladying the street of the content of the street with his, puppy and all, took her biscuit with ladying the street of the content of the street with his, puppy and all, took her biscuit with ladying the street of the content of the street beggars on the Bridge of the street beggar on the striet of the street beggar and street of the street of the street beggar Mouses-Silding Down Stairs on Trays and Blindman's Buff on Billiard Tables. It is a sign of the times nowadays that country house parties often cufminate in mere romping. Under the old dispensation, when the fair ones were looked upon as intruders who were admitted to shooting parties on sufferance, and were expected to refrain from the high crime and misdemeanor of worrying after a fatiguing day, the evenings were short, ever, has altered all this. The ladies are there on an equality, and they expect to be amused. They still permit the men to go out shooting, because they do not quite see their way to changing that at present. But they follow about lunch time, and do their best after lunch to spoil the rest of the afternoon's shoot in favor of filrtation under pretence of "marking." However fagged, moreover, the men may be with the day's tramp, that is no excuse for being dull in the evening. The ladies are to be amused, and the least the mencan do, say the fair ones, after enjoying themselves in their "odd way" all day, is to be
lively and entertaining in the evening. From
this point of view music and conversation have
no las ing tower. Both are excellent in their
way, but it impossible to spend evening after
evening with only this kind of amusement
and not be bored by it. Then there are cards.
But it is impossible for smart people to play
cards without gambling, and many hostesses
will not allow this accessory—not because they
object by any means to the principle of the
thing, but because they are determined that
no scandals, no quarrelling over money, or leaing more than can be afforded, shall happen in
their houses.

The result is that at last somebody proposes
drawing room games, which sooner or later
must end in mere romping and sometimes in
bad accidents. Billiard buff, for fistance, is
a favorite amusement in lively circles, and as ladies are to be amused, and the least the men

bad accidents. Billiard buff, for fistance, is a favorite amusement in lively circles, and as it consists in a rapid chase of a lady by a man, both bilind-folded, over, under, or around a billiard table, until at last, breathless and heated, they tumble by accident into each other's arms, it may easily be imagined that such incidents as one of the porformers rolling by mistake off the billiard table and alighting on some easily injured portion of the body, or knocing the head viol nily against some unsymptathetic portion of the table in the excitement of the chase, are all quite possible, and have been known to lay the victim up for the rest of the visit. For these sufferers one would feel more commiscration were it not that it is their own rampant folly which is to blame for their misfortune. Another joyful sport which is usually included in an indoor symkhana is that of tobogganing down the great staircase on tea-trays. For this purpose a solid cak or marbie staircase is very convenient, and if it should be provided about half way down with a sites of realistic theving cowards." They limited attely a pologized, which is an unheard of the mediately apologized, which is an unheard of the many mail the generally prefer denth Then my mail they never trouble of the provided of ruffians and they never trouble of the provided of their mistortine. Another joyful sport which is usually included in an indoor gymkhana is that of tobogganing down the great staircase on tea-trays. For this purpose a solid oak or marble staircase is very convenient, and if it should be provided about half way down with a sharp bend, which will give the competitors an opportunity to exhibit their steering powers, with the alternative of being bumoed rather violently against the wail if they fail to negotiate the difficulty, so much the better. The most scientific, method of playing this game is to use a big dinner tray, and send the performers down in pairs of both sexes. This nian has the advantage that it doubles the difficulty of steering, and therefore insures a number of spills. The spectacle of a pretty young woman and her masculine escort rolling out head over heels and over one another, and completing the descent in that improment manner, is regarded as quite a triumph of art and humor, not to mention good taste. Perhaps it is not surprising that this sport, too, has sometimes resulted in broken limbs and severe contucions. It would really not be very astounding if it oc asionally led to a broken engagement as well. For some men are 'so odd,' and, however amusing they may think this kind of sport when carried on by other men's "girls," they might draw the line at participation on the part of their own flancees. Football, is a pasture which presents wat possibilities of enjoyment. What can be fairer than the simple strangement that the fairer than the simple strangement that the marked to "collar" the ladies (in the Rughy sense of the word); and what more calculated to enhance the manly feeling of respect for the dignity of womanhood? It is advisable, moreover, will afford a fine oppostunity for real devolves of the game, after a sharp run up to goal and . hot pursuit on the other share, the fait is the ladies in the Rughy sense of the word; and what more calculated to enhance the manly feeling of respect for the dignity of womanhood? It is advisable, t

His Shoes Made of Human Skip. I rom the Philadelphia Times.

A Philadelphia physician has his shoes made from the sain of negroes. He obtains the epiderms from bodies which have been used for dissecting purposes in a famous medical college. The thighs are flaved, and the skin thus procured is sent to Womelsdorf, near Reading, and their thomad by a stolid Berks county yeoman. The result is a beautiful isather, extremely soft and pliable, very lustrous, and suggestive of a line but very thick piece of kill. The shoes are beautiful to look upon, and grasp the feet kindly. This story is told from actual personal knowledge.

FORTY FARMERS HELD UP.

PERIL OF A TOP-HEAVY CEAFT OUT ON THE MERRICK ROAD.

ty for Getting It Off-An Incident That Threatened to Shut Off the City's Supply of Vegetables from Long Island. Half a mile or so away it might have been taken for a circus parade, but it wasn't it was a stalled procession of forty farmers wag, ons, heavily laden with Long Island vegetables and fruits intended for the people of Brooklyn and New York. The wagons were strung out on the Merrick road, near Spring. field. Perhaps a sleepy farmer's boy was the cause of it. In fact, some of the delayed farm ers intimated that he had been caught napping. He was bringing to town a huge load of estables from Hicksville on Friday afternoon, when an extra quantity is required to the city to last over Sunday. His load, like the others, was covered with canvas, tightly tied with ropes, and it looked decidedly top-heavy, being at least fifteen feet high from the ground.

While descending a hill the lines got tangled up with the pole, and the horses had things their own way for a while. Near the foot of the incline their way wasn't a pleasant ener certainly not for the boyr His seat was a dozen feet from the ground, and somewhat shaky. The horses were gradually sidling from the road, and the prospect looked very brigat for the boy, herses, and wagen to be rolled down a ten-foot embankment into a poato patch. The boy woke up and took chances by jumping. He had barely reached the ground when the wheels on the right-hand side began to sink into the soft, sandy soil of the embankment, and the wagon tilted. This brought the horses to a standstill. The was on remained at an angle of about 60 degrees with the chances good for its being ove-turned should a good breeze spring up.

Then other wagons began to arrive, and te farmers tied ropes to the right side of se stalled vehicle, threw them over the top of te load, and fastened some to the fence on he opposite side of the road. Other ropes wre held by the farmers near the fence. This errier of ropes prevented teams from passin for over an hour, and it began to look as if here would be a scarcity of garden stuff to the city folks over Sunday, for it didn't sem to occur to these hardy sons of toil that they could hold on to the ropes by standing near the waron, and thus clear the road for maffic. They were overflowing with brilliant tiess, however, as to the best means of releasing the sunken wheels without giving the wago

however, as to the best means of relessing the sunken wheels without giving the wago an opportunity to turn a somersault.

One young farmer, 6 feet 2 iall, in large signed boots and an ancient ulster that draggd on the ground, said that the only way wassed dig in front of the wheels. They dug. Is wagon moved a few inches and then sak deeper. Then a stout old rellow recommend that a board be placed in front of the whell. This was tried, without success. The bose finally became so disgusted that they would'then the plan was suggested of takingha pull another counce, preferring to jume and bit. Then the plan was suggested of takingha horses out of the wagon to cool off, loosening the ropes tied to the fence, and having although a could get hand room at the back of the wagon and on its asfe side should push.

The lorses weren't cooled off fifteen intues later, when they were again attach! to the wagon. A farmer with Paderewskiock's recommended that another team be plad in front of the balky one, but a knowing finer scared them all by saying he wouldn't it the worst team he ever saw ahead of them brutes." At last a youth decided to sk it, and soon led a pair of "frames," as the ambered across a field to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were securely tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were securely tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were security tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were security tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were security tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were security tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were security tied to the nearest fanhouse and procured a pair of whiffletrees. These were security that he wagon's side and back pushed, not the vagon's side and back pushed. The wagon went steadily through the soft rut angeached the solid road in

to go on short rations over Sunday

THE DOG COULDN'T LICK THEFOX. So the Two West Deer Hunting Toother

A tall, ungainly sort of beast, with ashandsome brown eyes as animal ever has came on the run swinging down the old Parc clearing up in Herkimer county, N. Y. At fireglance it seemed to resemble none of the Adiondack animals known to woodsmen. It was loglike, but lacked a tail. It was lanky like . young and form, with ears, such as foxes hav. After the resemblance to a fox was noted oter fea-

tures were seen to be caricatures of the'ox, but

the lack of a tall was explainable only by the supposition that it had been shot or biten off.
Every six or eight rods the tramp for stopped and looked back over his shoulder sith his ears cocked up. Before he got across th clearing the rip-yip of Phil Perry's fighting log was heard over the ridge, and that showed thy the for was running and stopping to look back at that time of the day. Suddenly the fox trued and ran like a streak on its back trail hilf a dozen rods, then it turned sharply to the right and leaped just as far as it could every jump for a score of times, then it lay down belind a little clump of briers with its nose on itsb w Phil's dog came whooping along, looking squat

for a score of times, then it lay down belied a little clump of briers with its nose on itst when he would be something. When he would were the fox had eff the wanted to bite something. When he wooppasite the place where the fox had eff the back trail, the dog did something that surprised the fox mightily. Instead of following the back trail, the dog did something that surprised the fox mightily. Instead of following the trail straight ahead, the dog turned square to the left and headed for the fox's hiding place with ears laid back and teeth showleg. The fox had made a fool of itself by running up while so that the dog caught its scont. The fox must have been flabbergasied somewhat, for hid might have been flabbergasied somewhat, for hid woods, but the dog was too close. The fox had got to fight, and that right away, if the deg could make it.

The fox faced about and started at the durifull speed, and running low-down, as if it were keeping its knees bended. It looked like a head-on collision, but it wasn't. Just as the two were about to chaw noses the fox jumped sideway, and turned in time to nip the dog in the flark as he went learning past in a way that drew blook! The dog turned after it had gone ten feet, and saw the fox headed for him with its ears laid back, whereupon the dog laid his ears back, and made for the fox as before. The fox get close to the dog and, hopped sideway, as minipped the dog's other flark. If ever a dog was figuiling mad it was Phila fighting dog at the gar, and as before, the fox was headed for him full till, as parently just as anxious as before for the rounfiand-tumble grample for which the dog was aching. That made the dog forget his past experiences, and once more he made for the fox hander at the fox leaped over the dog and hil him in the small of the back. It doubled the dog up in a heap, and he sat up to look over his shoulder at the fox leaped over he dog forget his past experiences, and once more he made for the fax him the small of the back. He dow was the lost of the loo

Protection Against Dog Thiers.

Minnesota has a society for the presction of dogs from dog thieves. Its membershy is over 300, and it protects over 500 dog, meatly sportsmen's bird dogs. The society as organ ized as a result of the theft of valuable dors from sportsmen whose hunting trip and the good work of their dogs had been reated to a sportsmen's paper. good work of their dogs had heen reserved apprehensial paper.

The society pays rewards only in rare instances, but it advertises and tries to scure the conviction of the thief. As a result "out log" advertisements have fallen off over biner cent, in the daily newspapers of St. Paul. 1 is proposed to extend dog protection to everystate.